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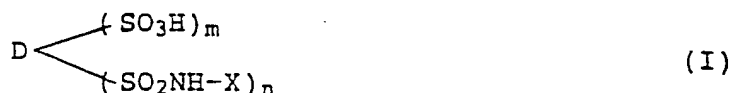
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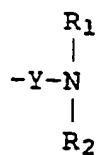
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(54) **Pigment compounds.**

(57) The invention provides a pigment compound which improves characteristics of organic pigments, especially flowability and non-flocculation properties when added to the organic pigments. The pigment compound is represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I):

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wherein D represents an organic pigment residue excluding azo and phthalocyanine pigment residues; X represents a heterocyclic ring substituted alkyl group, the alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms and being substituted on a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring, and the heterocyclic ring having at least one of nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom, or



in which Y represents a branched alkylene group having 2-10 carbon atoms, R₁ and R₂ independently of one another represent a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1-20 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6-10 carbon atoms, or both R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic ring having at least one nitrogen atom, and optionally an oxygen or sulfur atom; m is a number of 0-3; n is a number of 1-4; and a total of m and n is 1-5.

The present invention relates to pigment compounds and their application.

In non-aqueous dispersion systems such as paints and printing inks, the pigment sometimes flocculates to bring about various problems such as sedimentation, increase in viscosity, decrease in coloring power and color segregation when mixed with other pigments. For solving these problems caused by decrease in flowability and by flocculation, many proposals have been made mainly on phthalocyanine and quinacridone pigments. For example, Japanese Patent Kokoku (Post-Exam. Publication) Nos. 41-2466 and 50-4019 disclose incorporation of sulfonation products or metal salts of pigments, Japanese Patent Kokoku (Post-Exam. Publication) Nos. 38-2713 and 39-16787 disclose incorporation of substituted aminomethyl compounds and USP 2761868 and Japanese Patent Kokai (Laid-Open) No. 55-108466 disclose incorporation of phthalimide methyl compounds.

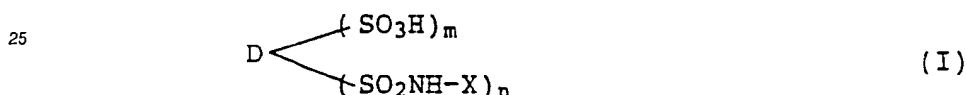
However, according to these known processes, the non-flocculation properties can be improved to some extent, but color segregation still occurs much when mixed with white pigments and satisfactory results have not yet been obtained.

Furthermore, Japanese Patent Kokai (Laid-Open) No. 1-213366 and Japanese Patent Kokoku (Post-Exam. Publication) No. 1-34268 disclose pigment compounds for solving these defects. However, these pigment compounds are still insufficient.

An object of the present invention is to provide a pigment compound useful for improving characteristics of organic pigments, particularly such as flowability and non-flocculation properties.

Further object of the present invention is to provide a process for improving suitability of organic pigments using said pigment compounds.

The present invention provides a pigment compound represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I):



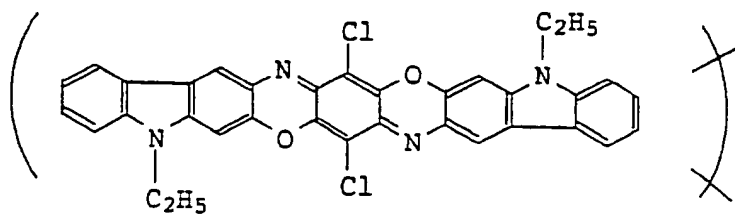
wherein D represents an organic pigment residue excluding azo and phthalocyanine pigment residues; X represents a heterocyclic ring substituted alkyl group, the alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms and being substituted on a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring, and the heterocyclic ring having at least one of nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom, or



in which Y represents a branched alkylene group having 2-10 carbon atoms, R₁ and R₂ independently of one another represent each a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1-20 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6-10 carbon atoms, or both R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic ring having at least one nitrogen atom and optionally an oxygen or sulfur atom; m is a number of 0-3; n is a number of 1-4; and a total of m and n is 1-5.

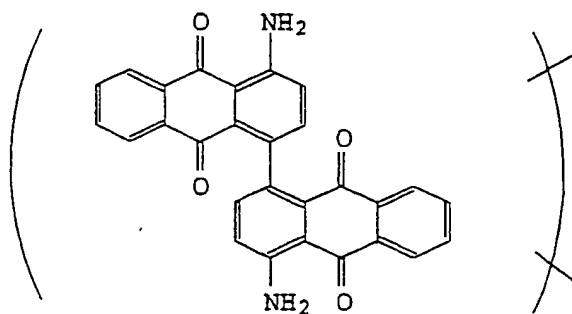
The present invention also provides a pigment composition comprising an organic pigment and the pigment compound of the formula (I).

As the organic pigment residue represented by D in the formula (I), there may be exemplified dioxazine, dianthraquinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene and thioindigo pigments. D is preferably the following pigment residue:



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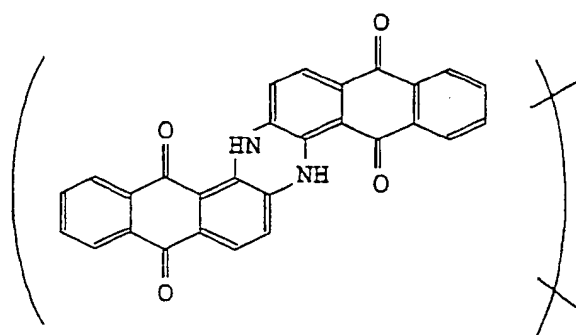
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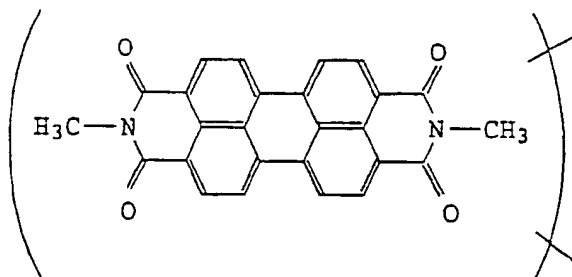
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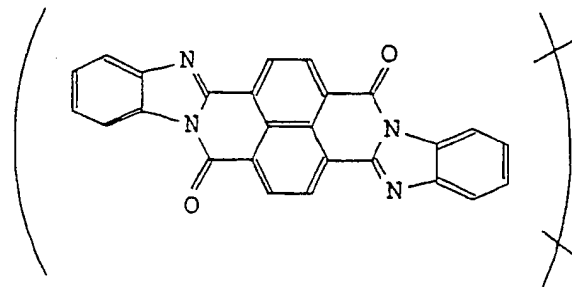
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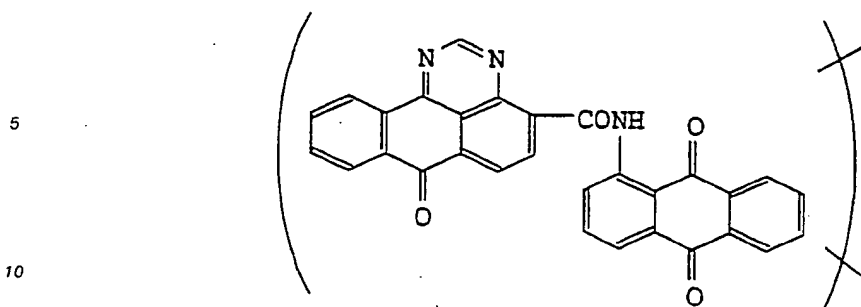
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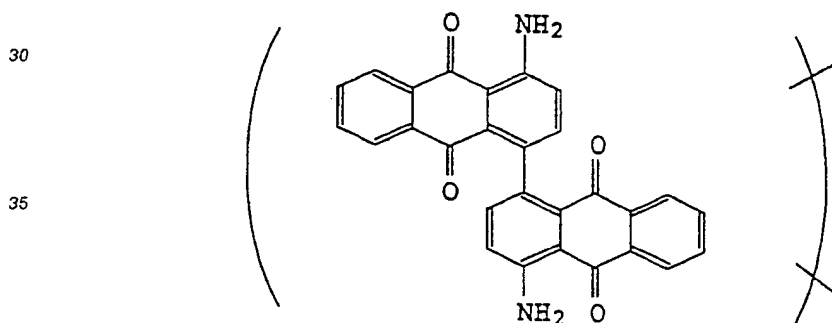
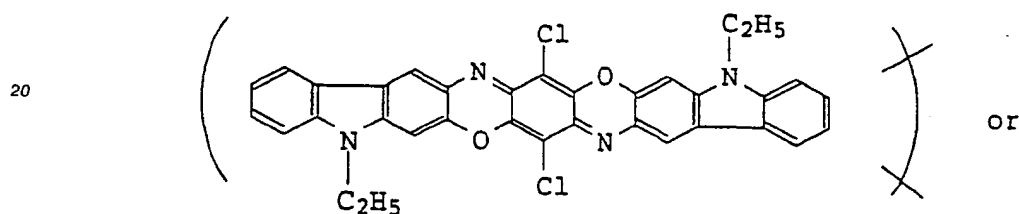


or

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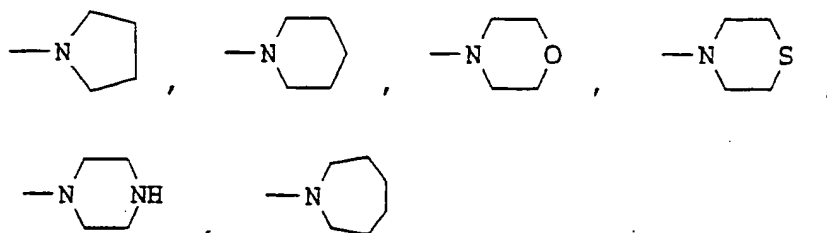
15 D is more preferably



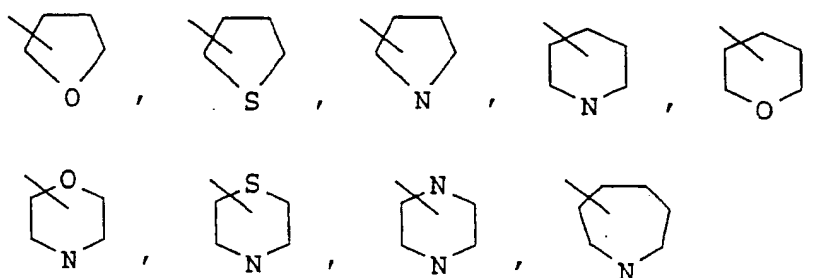
The aliphatic hydrocarbon groups represented by R_1 and R_2 include, for example, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups having 1-20 carbon atoms and preferred are substituted or unsubstituted alkyl groups of 1-6 carbon atoms. The aromatic hydrocarbon groups include, for example, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl and naphthyl groups.

The substituents in R_1 and R_2 include, for example, amino groups which are substituted or unsubstituted with an alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group of 1-6 carbon atoms and alkoxy groups which are substituted or unsubstituted with a hydroxy group or an alkoxy group of 1-6 carbon atoms.

The heterocyclic rings which both R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom include, for example, those which are represented by the following formulas:

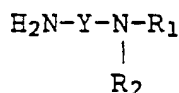


The heterocyclic rings substituted with the alkyl group (represented by X) include, for example, those which are represented by the following formulas:



The above heterocyclic rings may be substituted e.g. with a lower alkyl group of 1-4 carbon atoms.

The pigment compounds represented by the formula (I) are prepared by the process known per se. For example, they can be prepared by reacting an organic pigment selected from dioxazine, dianthraquinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene and thioindigo pigments with chlorosulfonic acid and then reacting the reaction product with a diamino compound represented by the following formula:

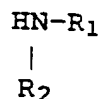


(wherein R_1 , R_2 and Y are as defined above).

The reaction of the pigment with chlorosulfonic acid can be carried out, for example, by reacting the pigment with chlorosulfonic acid in an amount of 1-10 mols per 1 mol of the pigment at a temperature of -10 to 150 °C, if necessary, using an organic solvent. If necessary, halogenating agents such as thionyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride and phosphorus pentachloride may also be added. The numbers n and m in the formula (I) and the total of them can be optionally chosen depending on the amount of chlorosulfonic acid and the reaction temperature. The reaction of the resulting reaction product with amine can be carried out, for example, by reacting the reaction product with the amine or a salt thereof in water or an organic solvent at a temperature of 0-150 °C.

The diamino compounds used in the present invention include, for example, N,N-dimethylnorbornanediamine, 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, 1-amino-3-diethylaminopentane, 1-amino-3-dibutylaminopentane, 1-amino-3-distearylaminopentane, N-(2-aminopropyl) piperidine, N-ethyl-2-aminoethylpyrrolidine and N-ethyl-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine.

The above diamino compounds may be prepared by known processes, for example, the process described in J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol. 72, Page 4063, namely, by using phthalimide, a halogeno alcohol represented by $\text{Z}-\text{Y}-\text{OH}$ (wherein Z represents a halogen atom such as iodine and Y is as defined above) and an amine represented by



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(wherein R₁ and R₂ are as defined above).

The sulfonic acid group in the formula (I) may be in the form of a free acid or a salt with a mono-, di- or trivalent metal or an organic amine.

10 Examples of the mono-trivalent metals are sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium or aluminum.

Examples of the organic amines are the above-mentioned diamino compounds, and besides, aliphatic amines such as ethylamine, propylamine, amylamine, hexylamine, octylamine, dodecylamine, stearylamine, diethylamine, dibutylamine and triethylamine, heterocyclic amines such as pyrrolidine, piperidine, 15 piperazine and morpholine, and aromatic amines such as aniline and toluidine.

The metal or organic amine salts of the pigment compounds can be easily obtained by known processes, for example, by mixing an aqueous suspension of the compound with an aqueous solution or suspension of a chloride of the metal or organic amine.

The pigment composition of the present invention can be prepared by incorporating the pigment 20 compounds into organic pigments by a method known per se.

Examples of the organic pigments are dioxazine, dianthraquinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, phthalocyanine, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene and thioindigo pigments. Combination of a pigment and a compound of the pigment is preferred.

25 Amount of the pigment compound is preferably 0.1-30% by weight, more preferably 1-20% by weight based on the organic pigment.

Incorporation of the pigment compound into the organic pigment can be effected, for example, by merely mixing dry powders or press cakes of them, by mechanically mixing them by various grinders such as kneader, beads mill and attritor, by suspending the pigment in water or an organic solvent and adding to 30 the suspension the pigment compound in the form of dry powders or in the form of a suspension in water or an organic solvent to deposit the pigment compound on the surface of the pigment, or by dissolving the pigment and the pigment compound in a solvent having strong dissolving power such as sulfuric acid and coprecipitating them with a poor solvent such as water.

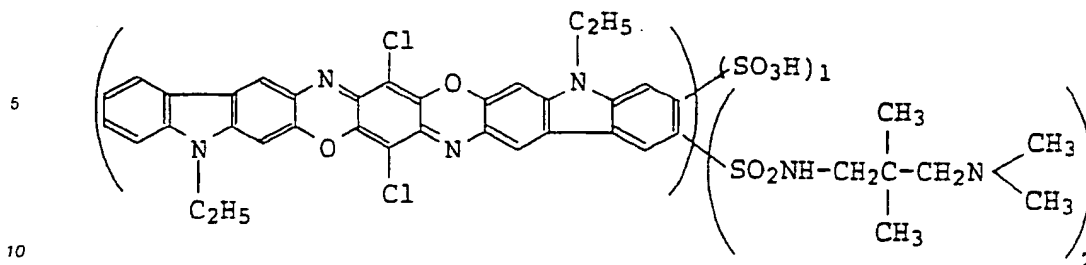
The pigment composition obtained in accordance with the present invention can be used with excellent 35 pigment characteristics for various uses such as coating compositions, printing inks, coloration of plastics and printing of fibrous materials. Especially, when they are used for coating compositions and printing inks in the form of non-aqueous dispersion system, dispersion viscosity decreases to show superior flowability as compared with the case of using an organic pigment alone. Besides, there occurs no color segregation and coloring power is high and the resulting prints or coats are satisfactory in gloss and high in 40 transparency.

The present invention is explained in more detail by the following examples. It should be understood that they are exemplary only, and should not be construed as limiting the invention in any manner. All parts and % are by weight. The sulfonic acid group in the examples are shown as free acids.

45 Example 1

40 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Violet 23 was added to 320 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 60°C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 3000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 240 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the 50 reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 35 parts of N,N-dimethylneopentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.

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Elemental analysis (C ₄₈ H ₅₄ Cl ₂ N ₈ O ₅ S ₃):					
	C	H	N	S	Cl
Found:	55.1	5.6	11.0	9.5	6.5
Calculated:	54.7	5.2	10.6	9.1	6.7

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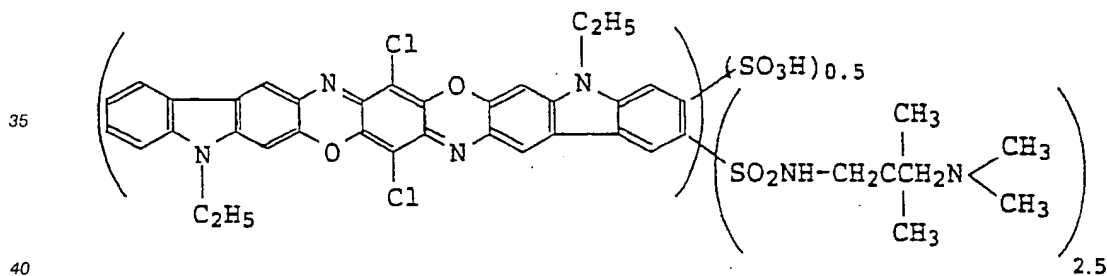
10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 2

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To 1000 parts of ice water was added 240 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Violet 23 with chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 1 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 71 parts of N,N-dimethylneopentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.

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10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

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Examples 3 and 4

The pigment compound obtained in Example 1 was mixed with C.I. Pigment Violet 23 at the ratios as shown in Table 1 to obtain pigment compositions.

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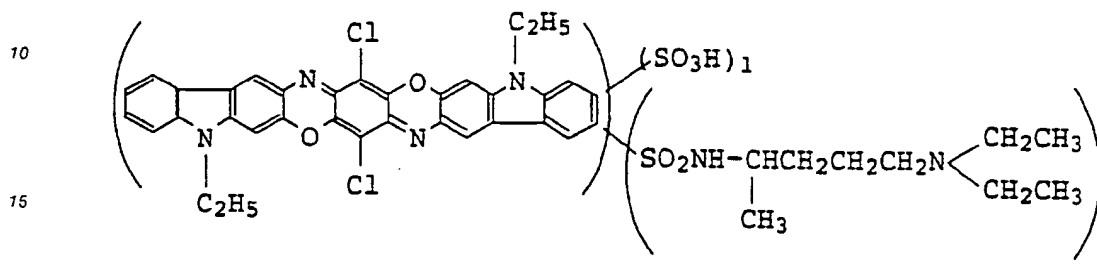
Table 1

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	Pigment compound	C.I. Pigment Violet 23
Example 3	3 parts	97 parts
Example 4	15 parts	85 parts

Example 5

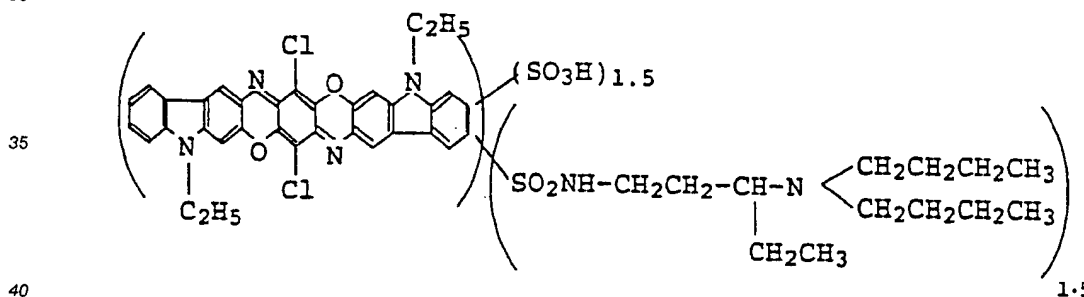
To 1000 parts of ice water was added 240 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Violet 23 with chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 1 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 43 parts of 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 6

To 1000 parts of ice water was added 240 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Violet 23 with chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 1 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 44 parts of 1-amino-3-dibutylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.

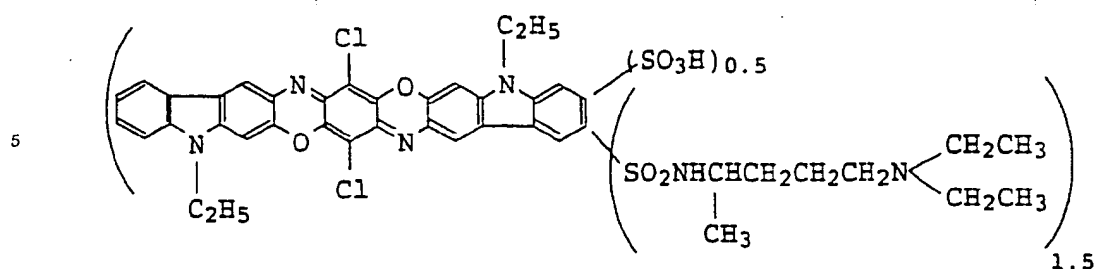


10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 7

40 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Violet 23 was added to 320 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by stirring at 0°C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 3000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 220 parts of a filter cake.

This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 86 parts of 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.

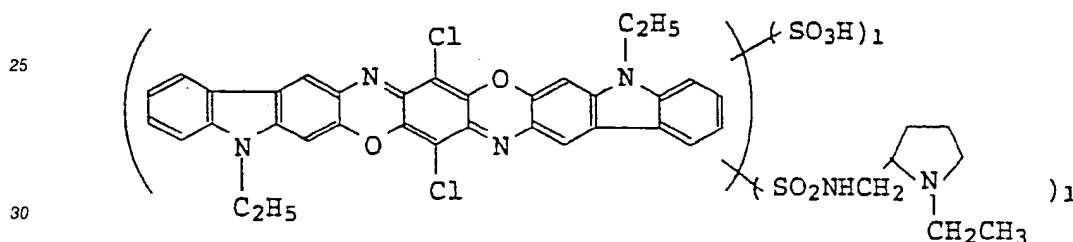


10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

15 Example 8

To 1000 parts of ice water was added 220 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Violet 23 with chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 7 to prepare a slurry.

To the slurry was added 26 parts of N-ethyl-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 9 and 10

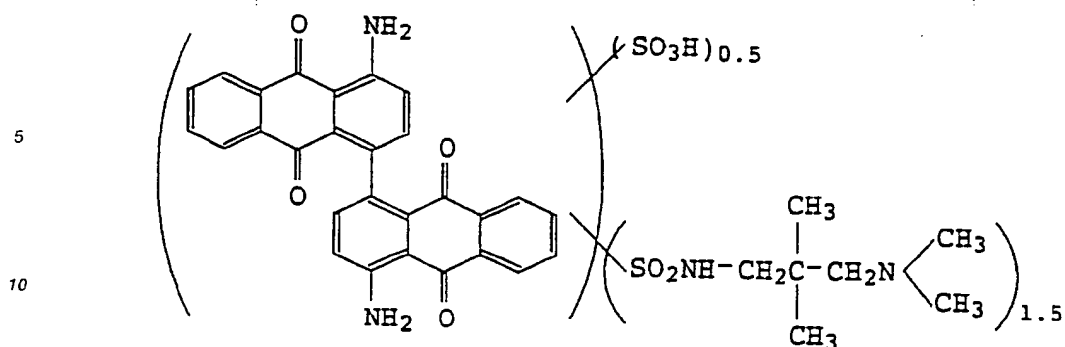
The pigment compound obtained in Example 8 was mixed with the organic pigments shown in Table 3 to obtain pigment compositions.

Table 2

	Organic pigment	Pigment compound
Example 9	C.I. Pigment Blue 15 85 parts	15 parts
Example 10	C.I. Pigment Blue 60 90 parts	10 parts

50 Example 11

30 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Red 177 was added to 240 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 90°C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 2000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 160 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 35 parts of N,N-dimethylneopentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



15 5 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 95 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 177 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 12 and 13

20 The pigment compound obtained in Example 11 was mixed with C.I. Pigment Red 177 at the ratios as shown in Table 3 to obtain pigment compositions.

Table 3

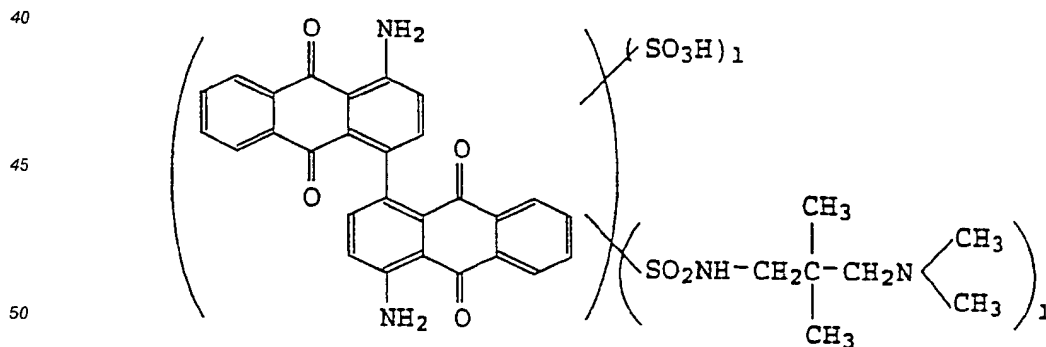
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	Pigment compound	C.I. Pigment Red 177
Example 12	3 parts	97 parts
Example 13	10 parts	90 parts

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Example 14

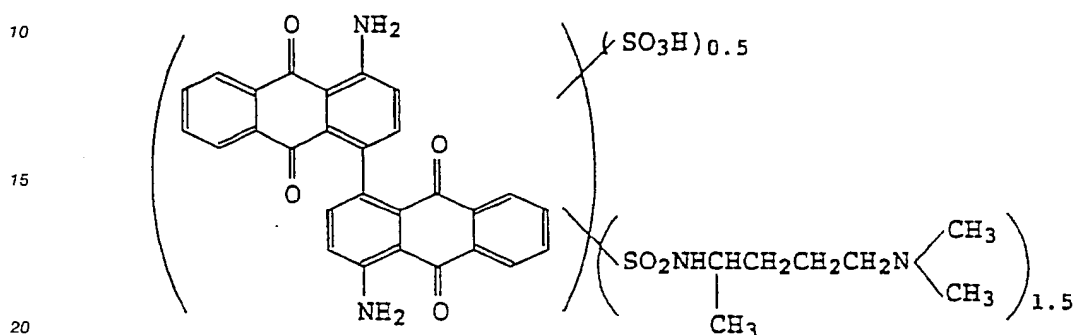
35 To 1000 parts of ice water was added 160 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Red 177 with chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 11 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 26 parts of N,N-dimethylnepentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



55 10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 177 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 15

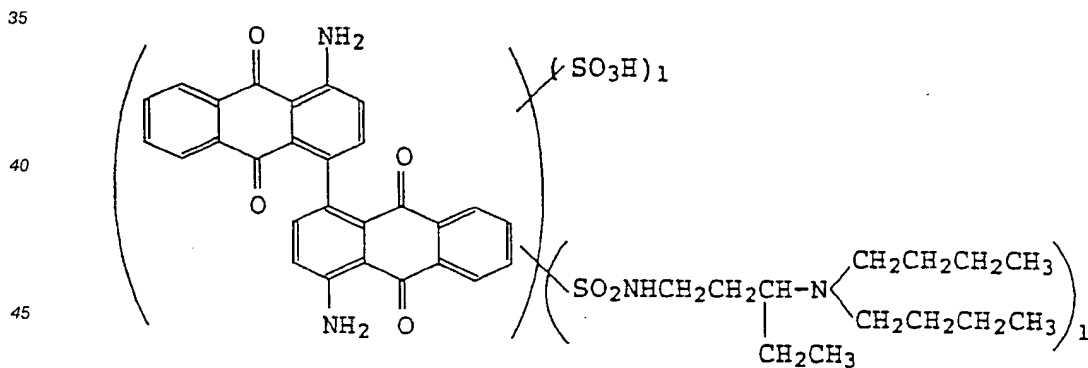
To 1000 parts of ice water was added 160 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Red 177 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 11 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 43 parts of 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then
 5 subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 177 to obtain
 25 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 16

To 1000 parts of ice water was added 160 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Red
 30 177 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 11 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 43 parts of 1-amino-3-dibutylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then
 35 subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.

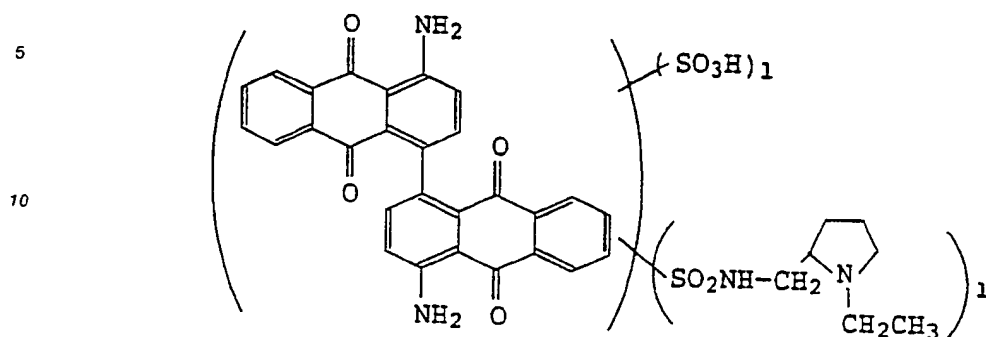


50 10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 177 to obtain
 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 17

55 To 1000 parts of ice water was added 160 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Red 177 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 11 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 26 parts of N-ethyl-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then
 60 subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following

formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 177 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 18 and 19

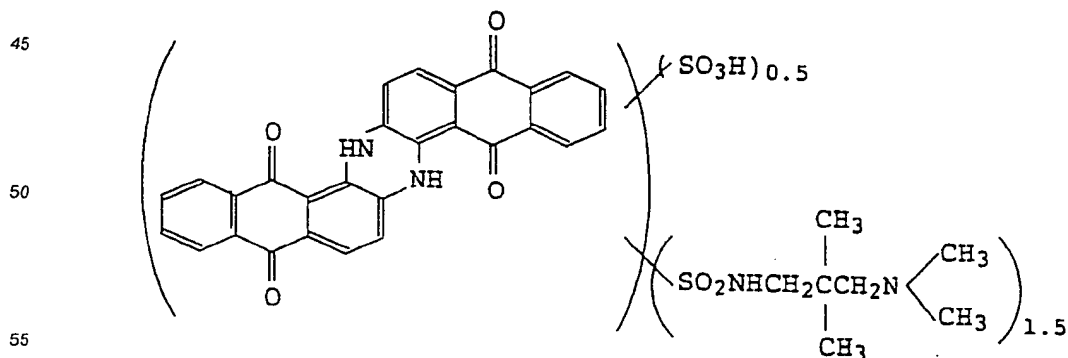
The pigment compound obtained in Example 17 was mixed with organic pigments shown in Table 5 to obtain pigment compositions.

Table 4

	Organic pigment	Pigment compound
Example 18	C.I. Pigment Red 179 85 parts	15 parts
Example 19	C.I. Pigment Violet 19 90 parts	10 parts

Example 20

30 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Blue 60 was added to 240 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 90°C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 2000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 180 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 35 parts of N,N-dimethylnorpentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



5 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 95 parts of C.I. Pigment Blue 60 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 21 and 22

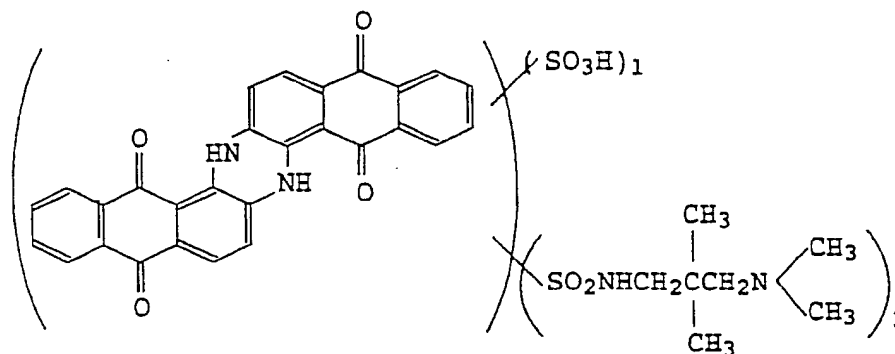
The pigment compound obtained in Example 20 was mixed with C.I. Pigment Blue 60 at the ratios shown in Table 5 to obtain pigment compositions.

Table 5

	Pigment compound	C.I. Pigment Blue 60
Example 21	3 parts	97 parts
Example 22	10 parts	90 parts

Example 23

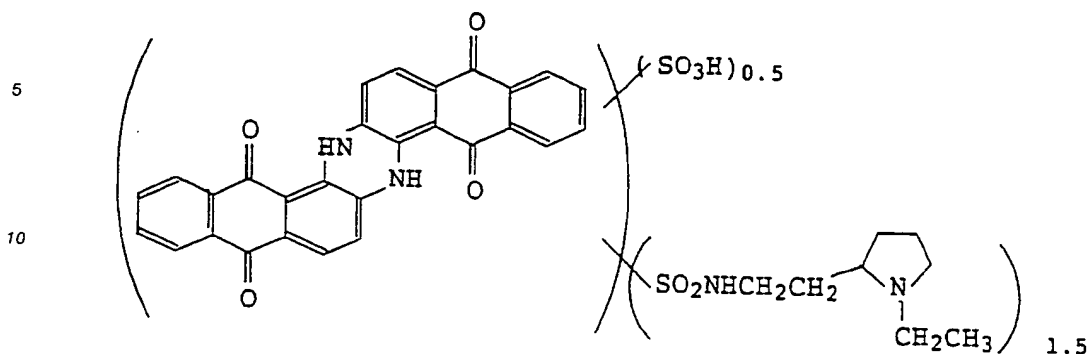
To 1000 parts of ice water was added 180 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Blue 60 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 20 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 26 parts of N,N-dimethylnepentanediamine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Blue 60 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 24

To 1000 parts of ice water was added 180 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Blue 60 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 20 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 39 parts of N-ethyl-2-aminoethylpyrrolidine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Blue 60 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

20 Examples 25 and 26

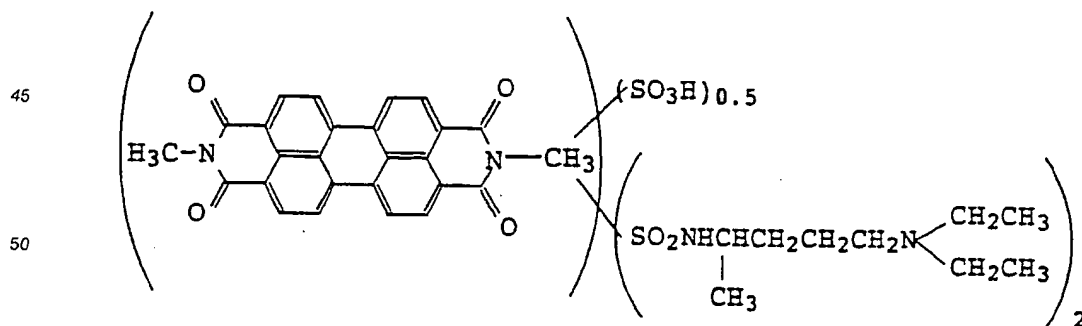
The pigment compound obtained in Example 24 was mixed with organic pigments shown in Table 6 to obtain pigment compositions.

25 Table 6

	Organic pigment	Pigment compound
Example 25	C.I. Pigment Blue 15 85 parts	15 parts
Example 26	C.I. Pigment Violet 23 90 parts	10 parts

30 Example 27

35 30 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Red 179 was added to 240 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 90 °C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 2000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 180 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 91 parts of 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 179 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 28 and 29

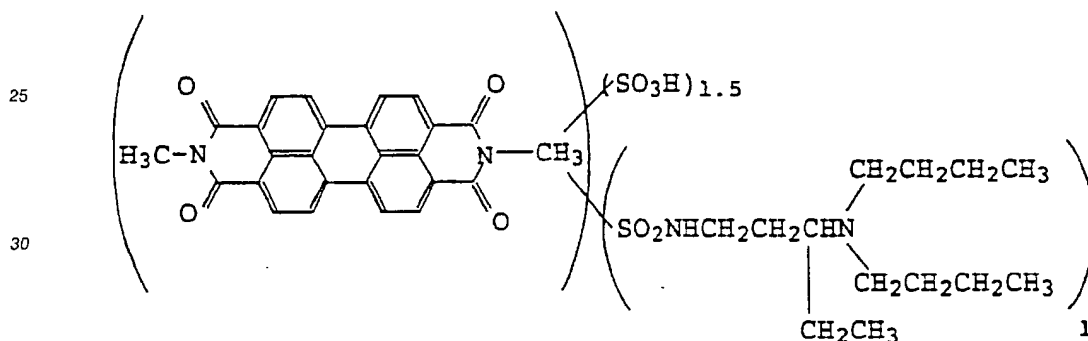
The pigment compound obtained in Example 27 was mixed with C.I. Pigment Red 179 at the ratios shown in Table 8 to obtain pigment compositions.

Table 7

	Pigment compound	C.I. Pigment Red 179
Example 28	3 parts	97 parts
Example 29	15 parts	85 parts

Example 30

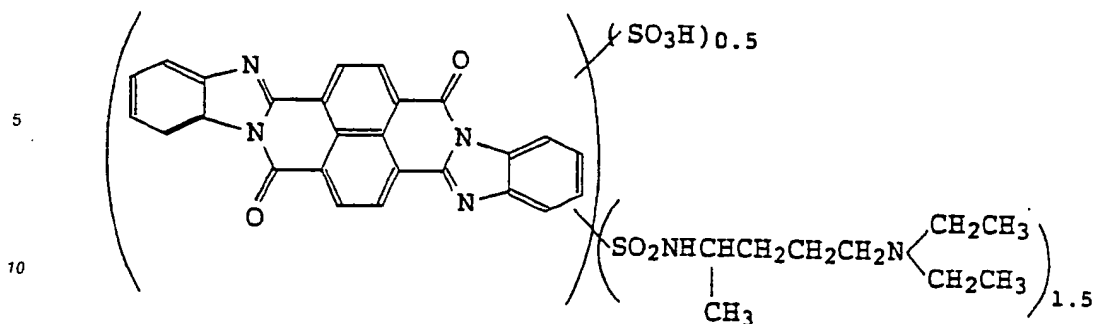
To 1000 parts of ice water was added 180 parts of the same filter cake of the reaction product of Red 179 and chlorosulfonic acid as obtained in Example 27 to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 61 parts of 1-amino-3-dibutylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Red 179 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 31

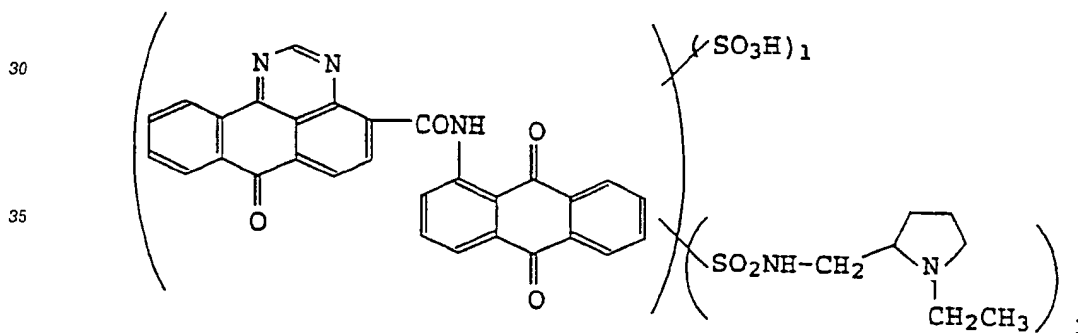
30 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Orange 43 was added to 240 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 90°C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 2000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 170 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 46 parts of 2-amino-5-diethylaminopentane, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



15 10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Orange 43 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 32

20 30 parts of crude C.I. Pigment Yellow 108 was added to 240 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by heating at 90 °C for 3 hours. The reaction product was poured into 2000 parts of ice water. The resulting suspension was filtrated and washed with water to obtain 170 parts of a filter cake. This filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of ice water to prepare a slurry. To the slurry was added 25 parts of N-ethyl-2-aminomethylpyrrolidine, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3 hours and then
 25 subjecting to filtration, washing with water and drying to obtain a pigment compound having the following formula.



10 parts of the resulting pigment compound was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Yellow 108 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

45 Example 33

Primary color paints were prepared using aminoalkyd resin varnish for baking paints and a pigment alone or the pigment compositions obtained in Examples 1-32. Viscosity and gloss of the resulting paints were measured. Furthermore, the above primary color paint and a titanium oxide paint were mixed at a ratio
 50 of 1:10 to prepare light colour paints and properties thereof were evaluated.

Evaluations were conducted by the following methods and the results are shown in Tables 8-20.

Viscosity: Viscosity of the primary color paints was measured by Brookfield viscometer at 25 °C and 30 rpm.

Non-flocculation characteristics: Each of the light colour paints was coated on an art paper and dried for
 55 a short time. Then, a part of the coated surface was rubbed with a finger. Thereafter, the coat was baked and color density of the part which was rubbed with finger was compared with that of the part which was not rubbed. The result are evaluated by the following criteria.

©: No difference observed.

- O: Slight difference observed.
 Δ: Considerable difference observed.
 X: Clear difference observed.

Coloring power: Each of the light colour paints was coated on an art paper and color density after baked was visually evaluated on the basis of the density (100) when not the pigment composition, but the pigment alone was used.

Gloss: Each of the primary color paints was coated on a glass plate and baked and the gloss at 60°-60° was measured.

Table 8

C.I. Pigment Violet 23					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 1	10%	2.6P	⊙	137	96%
Example 2	10%	2.8P	⊙	136	95%
Example 3	3%	3.1P	⊙	132	94%
Example 4	15%	3.0P	⊙	137	96%
Example 5	10%	2.8P	⊙	135	95%
Example 6	10%	2.6P	⊙	138	96%
Example 8	10%	2.5P	⊙	138	96%
Single pigment	0%	7.0P	X	100	85%

Table 9

C.I. Pigment Violet 23					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 7	10%	2.9P	⊙	137	96%
Single pigment	0%	6.9P	X	100	85%

Table 10

C.I. Pigment Blue 15					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 9	15%	2.8P	⊙	129	96%
Single pigment	0%	6.6P	X	100	88%

Table 11

C.I. Pigment Blue 60					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 10	10%	2.0P	⊙	111	95%
Single pigment	0%	4.1P	X	100	89%

Table 12

C.I. Pigment Red 177					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 11	5%	1.7P	⊙	112	96%
Example 12	3%	1.8P	⊙	110	96%
Example 13	10%	1.5P	⊙	112	97%
Example 14	10%	1.4P	⊙	113	98%
Example 15	10%	1.4P	⊙	112	98%
Example 16	10%	1.4P	⊙	113	98%
Example 17	10%	1.3P	⊙	113	97%
Single pigment	0%	3.5P	X	100	91%

Table 13

C.I. Pigment Red 179					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 18	15%	2.9P	⊙	117	93%
Single pigment	0%	4.3P	X	100	81%

Table 14

C.I. Pigment Violet 19					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 19	10%	3.3P	⊙	125	94%
Single pigment	0%	6.5P	X	100	86%

Table 15

C.I. Pigment Blue 60					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 20	5%	1.8P	⊙	115	98%
Example 21	3%	1.9P	⊙	114	96%
Example 22	10%	1.7P	⊙	116	98%
Example 23	10%	1.6P	⊙	117	98%
Example 24	10%	1.8P	⊙	114	97%
Single pigment	0%	4.0P	X	100	89%

Table 16

C.I. Pigment Blue 15					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 25	15%	3.3P	⊙	127	94%
Single pigment	0%	6.6P	X	100	88%

Table 17

C.I. Pigment Violet 23					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 26	10%	3.6P	⊙	129	94%
Single pigment	0%	7.0P	X	100	85%

Table 18

C.I. Pigment Red 179					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 27	10%	2.1P	⊙	129	96%
Example 28	3%	2.6P	⊙	124	92%
Example 29	15%	1.9P	⊙	130	97%
Example 30	10%	2.5P	⊙	125	45%
Single pigment	0%	4.3P	X	100	81%

Table 19

C.I. Pigment Orange 43					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 31	10%	1.9P	⊙	122	95%
Single pigment	0%	3.9P	X	100	88%

Table 20

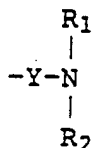
C.I. Pigment Yellow 108					
	Amount of compound	Viscosity (30 rpm)	Non-flocculation	Coloring Power	Gloss (60°-60°)
Example 32	10%	3.6P	⊙	132	95%
Single pigment	0%	6.0P	X	100	84%

Claims

1. A pigment compound represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I):

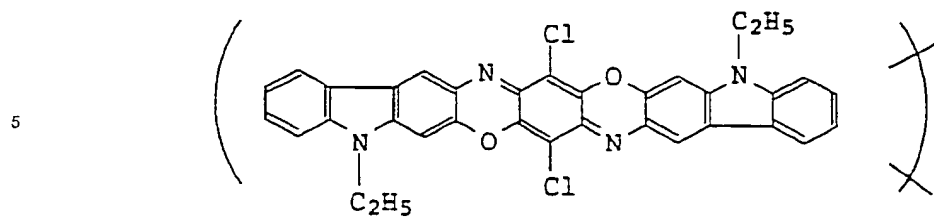


wherein D represents an organic pigment residue excluding azo and phthalocyanine pigment residues; X represents a heterocyclic ring substituted alkyl group, the alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms and being substituted on a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring, and the heterocyclic ring having at least one of nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom, or

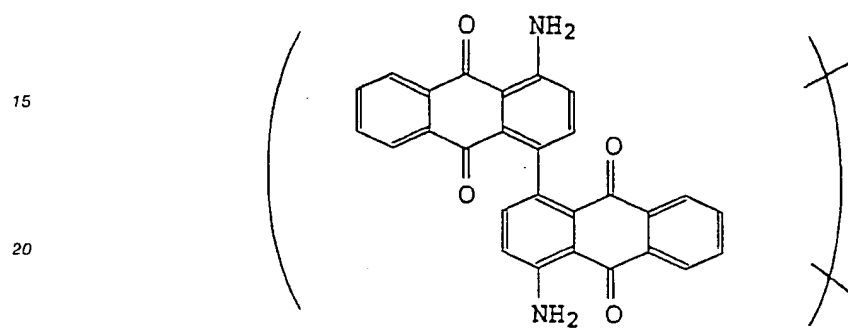


in which Y represents a branched alkylene group having 2-10 carbon atoms, R₁ and R₂ independently of one another represent a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1-20 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6-10 carbon atoms, or both R₁ and R₂ are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic ring having at least one nitrogen atom, and optionally an oxygen or sulfur atom; m is a number of 0-3; n is a number of 1-4; and a total of m and n is 1-5.

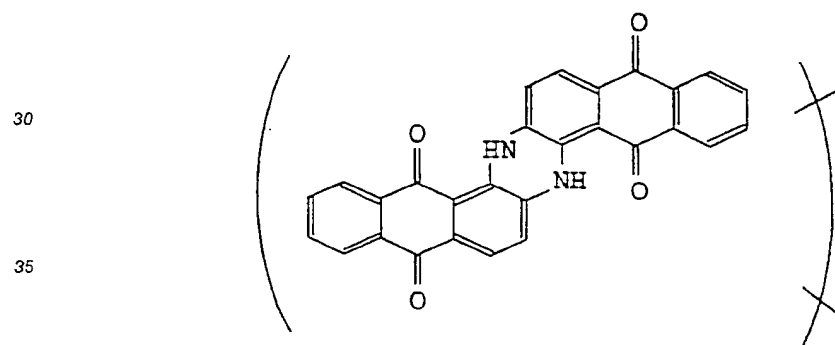
2. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein D in the formula (I) represents a dioxazine, dianthraquinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene or thioindigo residue.
3. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein D in the formula (I) represents



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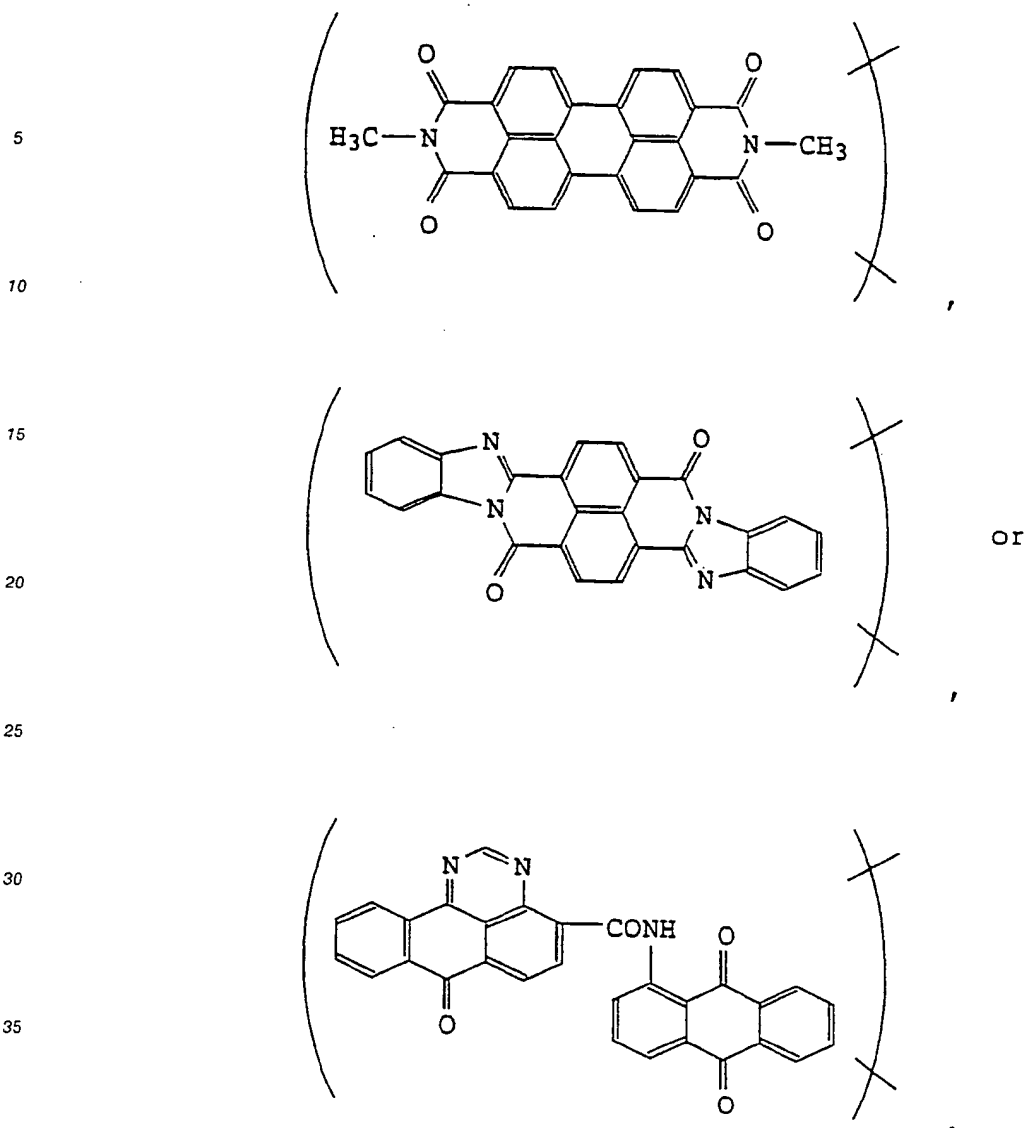


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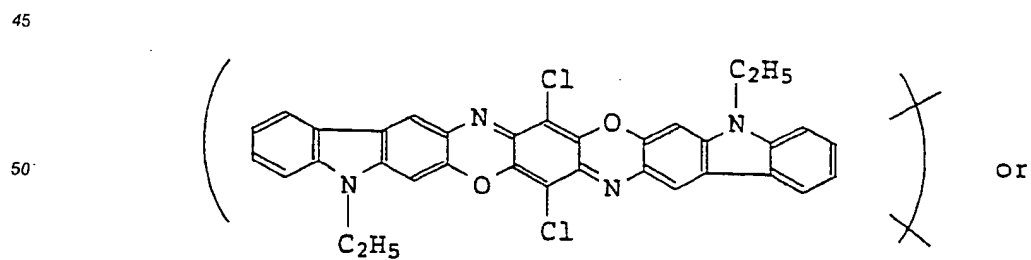
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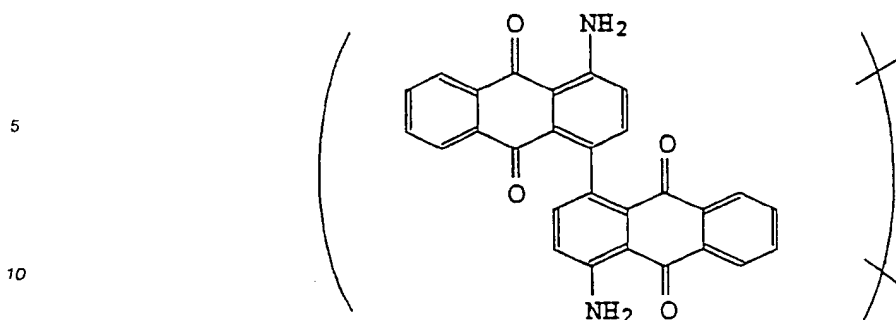
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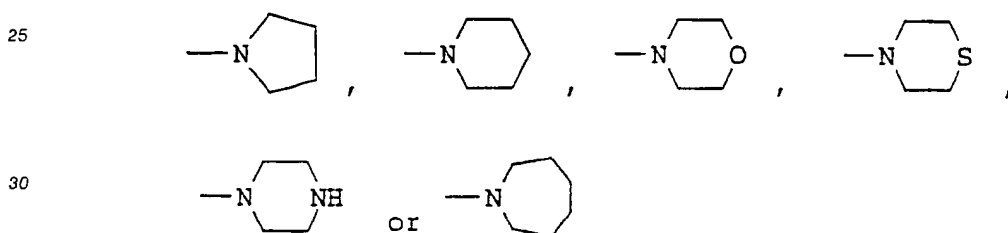


4. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein D in the formula (I) represents

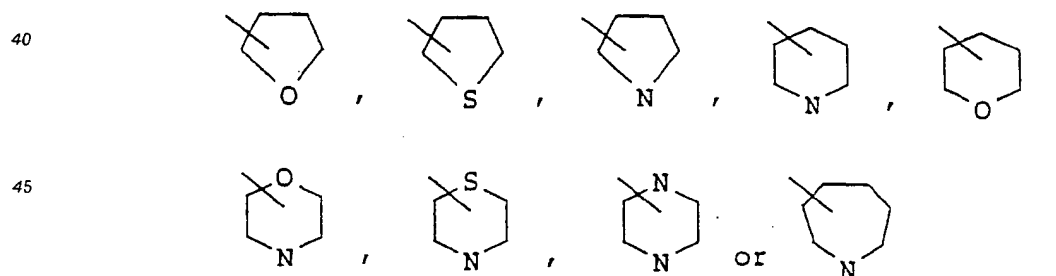




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5. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein R_1 and R_2 in the formula (I) each represent an amino group which is substituted or unsubstituted with an alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms or an alkoxy group having 1-6 carbon atoms which is substituted or unsubstituted with a hydroxy group or an alkoxy group having 1-6 carbon atoms.
- 20
6. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein both R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic ring represented by



- 35
7. A pigment compound according to claim 1, wherein X in the formula (I) represents an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms which is substituted on a carbon atom in a heterocyclic ring represented by



8. A pigment composition which comprises an organic pigment and the pigment compound of claim 1.
9. A pigment composition according to claim 8, wherein the organic pigment is a dioxazine, dianthraquinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, phthalocyanine, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene or thioindigo pigment.

10. A pigment composition according to claim 8, wherein the amount of the pigment compound is 0.1-30% by weight based on the organic pigment.
- 5 11. A method for improving pigment characteristics of an organic pigment using the pigment compound of claim 1.
12. Use of the pigment composition according to claim 8 as coating compositions, printing inks, coloration of plastics or printing of fibrous materials.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 12 0682

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
D, X	GB-A-2 071 683 (TOYO INK MANUFACTURING) * the whole document *	1-12	C09B67/22 C09B67/20 C09B67/40
A	* page 12 - page 13 * ---	1	
X	EP-A-0 395 988 (BASF AG) * page 3, line 2 - line 33 * * formulas VII, VIII, IX *	1-12	
A	* page 4, formula IVd * ---	1	
X	GB-A-2 058 813 (TOYO INK MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.) * examples *	1-12	
A	EP-A-0 360 184 (HOECHST AG) * example 5 *	1	
A	EP-A-0 422 907 (TOYO INK MANUFACTURING) * formula I * -----	1-12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			C09B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 3 May 1994	Examiner Ketterer, M
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			